

No. 22-13005

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT**

DONALD J. TRUMP,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Defendant-Appellant.

On Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of Florida

BRIEF OF THE UNITED STATES

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**CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS AND CORPORATE
DISCLOSURE STATEMENT**

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 26.1 and Eleventh Circuit Rules 26.1-1 and 28-1(b), the undersigned hereby certifies that the following have an interest in the outcome of this case:

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Dated: October 14, 2022

/s/ Sophia Brill

Sophia Brill

STATEMENT REGARDING ORAL ARGUMENT

The government respectfully submits that oral argument would assist the Court.

In its October 5, 2022 order granting the government's motion to expedite this appeal, the Court indicated that "the appeal will be assigned to a special merits panel," which "will decide when and how to hear oral argument."

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INTRODUCTION

This appeal stems from an unprecedented order by the district court restricting an ongoing criminal investigation by prohibiting the Executive Branch from reviewing and using evidence—including highly classified government records—recovered in a court-authorized search. Before the search, Plaintiff, former President Donald J. Trump, had represented in response to a grand-jury subpoena that he had returned all records bearing classification markings. The government applied for a search warrant after developing evidence that Plaintiff's response to the grand-jury subpoena was incomplete and that efforts may have been undertaken to obstruct the investigation. A magistrate judge found probable cause to believe that a search of Plaintiff's premises would uncover evidence of crimes, including the unauthorized retention of national defense information and obstruction of justice. The government executed its search in accordance with filter procedures approved by the magistrate judge to ensure protection of any materials that might be subject to attorney-client privilege. The search recovered, among other evidence, roughly 100 documents bearing classification markings, including markings reflecting the highest classification levels and extremely restricted distribution.

Two weeks later, Plaintiff initiated this civil action requesting the appointment of a special master to review claims of attorney-client and executive privilege and an injunction barring the government from further review and use of the seized records in the meantime, in addition to raising claims for return of property. District courts have

no general equitable authority to superintend federal criminal investigations; instead, challenges to the government’s use of the evidence recovered in a search are resolved through ordinary criminal motions practice if and when charges are filed. Here, however, the district court granted the extraordinary relief Plaintiff sought, enjoining further review or use of any seized materials, including those bearing classification markings, “for criminal investigative purposes” pending a special-master review process that will last months. DE.64:23-24. This Court has already granted the government’s motion to stay that unprecedeted order insofar as it relates to the documents bearing classification markings. The Court should now reverse the order in its entirety for multiple independent reasons.

Most fundamentally, the district court erred in exercising equitable jurisdiction to entertain Plaintiff’s action in the first place. The exercise of equitable jurisdiction over an ongoing criminal investigation is reserved for exceptional circumstances, and Plaintiff failed to meet this Court’s established standards for exercising that jurisdiction here. The district court itself acknowledged that there has been no showing that the government acted in “callous disregard” of Plaintiff’s rights. As a panel of this Court rightly determined, that by itself “is reason enough to conclude that the district court abused its discretion in exercising equitable jurisdiction here.” *Trump v. United States*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *7 (11th Cir. Sept. 21, 2022) (granting motion to stay). The remaining factors under this Court’s precedent likewise dictate that the district court’s

exercise of jurisdiction was error. The Court should therefore vacate the district court’s order with instructions to dismiss Plaintiff’s civil action.

Even if the district court properly exercised jurisdiction, it erred in ordering a special-master review for claims of executive and attorney-client privilege and enjoining the government’s use of the seized records in the meantime. Plaintiff has no basis to assert executive privilege to preclude review of Executive Branch documents by “the very Executive Branch in whose name the privilege is invoked.” *Nixon v. Administrator of General Services*, 433 U.S. 425, 447-48 (1977) (*Nixon v. GSA*). Even if such an assertion could be plausible in some circumstances, executive privilege is a qualified privilege that is overcome where, as here, there is a “demonstrated, specific need” for evidence in criminal proceedings. *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. 683, 713 (1974). And although that conclusion applies to all of the seized records, it is especially true as to the records bearing classification markings because those records are central to—indeed, the very objects of—the government’s ongoing criminal investigation.

Nor has Plaintiff asserted a claim of personal attorney-client privilege that would justify the district court’s order. He has no plausible claim of such a privilege with respect to the records bearing classification markings or any other government documents related to his official duties. And neither Plaintiff nor the district court demonstrated why the filter procedures here were insufficient to protect any potential claims of personal privilege with respect to any remaining documents. The Court should therefore reverse the district court’s injunction and end the special master’s review.

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

The district court purported to exercise jurisdiction pursuant to Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) and its equitable jurisdiction. On September 5, 2022, the district court entered an order enjoining the government from further review and use of the seized records for criminal investigative purposes pending review by a special master of Plaintiff's claims of executive and attorney-client privilege. DE.64. On September 8, 2022, the government filed a timely appeal. DE.68. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1) and 28 U.S.C. § 1291. *See infra* Part III.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

1. Whether the district court erred in exercising jurisdiction over Plaintiff's request for injunctive and other relief to constrain the government's review and use of all records seized pursuant to a court-authorized search in an ongoing criminal investigation.
2. Whether the district court erred by enjoining the government from reviewing and using records seized during that search for criminal investigative purposes, including records bearing classification markings, pending a months-long special-master review of Plaintiff's claims of executive and attorney-client privilege.
3. Whether the district court erred by ordering a special-master review of all seized records, including records bearing classification markings, where Plaintiff has no plausible claims of executive privilege and where the government implemented filter procedures to identify and protect attorney-client communications.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Factual Background

Plaintiff's term of office ended in January 2021. Over the next year, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) endeavored to recover what appeared to be missing records subject to the Presidential Records Act (PRA), 44 U.S.C. § 2201 *et seq.* DE.48-1:6. The PRA provides that the United States retains "complete ownership, possession, and control of Presidential records," 44 U.S.C. § 2202, which include all records "created or received by the President" or his staff "in the course of conducting activities which relate to or have an effect upon" the President's official duties, *id.* § 2201(2). The PRA specifies that when a President leaves office, NARA "shall assume responsibility for the custody, control, and preservation of, and access to, the Presidential records of that President." *Id.* § 2203(g)(1).

In response to repeated requests from NARA, Plaintiff eventually provided NARA with 15 boxes of records in January 2022. DE.48-1:6. NARA discovered that the boxes contained "items marked as classified national security information, up to the level of Top Secret and including Sensitive Compartmented Information and Special Access Program materials." *Id.* Material is marked as Top Secret if its unauthorized disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause "exceptionally grave damage" to national security. Exec. Order 13,526 § 1.2(1), 75 Fed. Reg. 707, 707 (Jan. 5, 2010).

NARA referred the matter to the Department of Justice (DOJ), noting that highly classified records appeared to have been improperly transported and stored. MJ-

DE.125:7-8.¹ DOJ then sought access from NARA to the 15 boxes under the PRA's procedures governing presidential records in NARA's custody. DE.48-1:6-7; *see* 44 U.S.C. § 2205(2)(B). Plaintiff, after receiving notification of the government's request, requested multiple extensions of the production date and purported to make "a protective assertion of executive privilege" with regard to the materials. DE.48-1:7. On May 10, 2022, NARA explained to Plaintiff that any assertion of executive privilege would be overcome by the need for evidence in a criminal investigation and informed him that the records would be produced to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). DE.48-1:9. Plaintiff did not pursue any claim of executive privilege in court, *see* 44 U.S.C. § 2204(e), and he did not suggest that any documents bearing classification markings had been declassified.

During this time, the FBI developed evidence that additional boxes remaining at Plaintiff's residence at the Mar-a-Lago Club in Palm Beach, Florida, were also likely to contain classified information.² On May 11, 2022, Plaintiff's counsel was served with a grand-jury subpoena for "[a]ny and all documents or writings in the custody or control

¹ Citations to "MJ-DE" refer to docket entries in the matter docketed as 9:22-MJ-8332-BER (S.D. Fla.). These proceedings before Magistrate Judge Reinhart included the issuance and subsequent unsealing of the search warrant and related materials.

² Here and before the district court, the government has referred to evidence developed in its investigation to inform the courts of the relevant facts. Where possible, the government refers to portions of the affidavit accompanying its search warrant application that have been unsealed or to other information in the public record. *See* MJ-DE.125. Of necessity, however, the government cannot publicly disclose all the sources of its evidence, particularly while the investigation remains ongoing.

of Donald J. Trump and/or the Office of Donald J. Trump bearing classification markings.” DE.48-1:11.

In response, Plaintiff’s counsel and his custodian of records produced an envelope containing 37 documents bearing classification markings. MJ-DE.125:20-21.³ Plaintiff’s representatives did not assert any claim of privilege and did not suggest that any documents bearing classification markings had been declassified. To the contrary, the envelope had been wrapped in tape in a manner “consistent with an effort to handle the documents as if they were still classified.” MJ-DE.125:22. Some of the documents in the envelope bore classification markings at the highest levels, including additional compartmentalization. MJ-DE.125:21. Plaintiff’s counsel represented that the records came from a storage room at Mar-a-Lago; that all records removed from the White House had been placed in that storage room; and that no such records were in any other location at Mar-a-Lago. MJ-DE.125:20-22. Plaintiff’s custodian produced a written certification “on behalf of the Office of Donald J. Trump” that a “diligent search was conducted of the boxes that were moved from the White House to Florida” and that “[a]ny and all responsive documents accompany this certification.” DE.48-1:16.

The FBI then uncovered evidence that the response to the grand-jury subpoena was incomplete, that classified documents likely still remained at Mar-a-Lago, and that

³ In prior court filings, the government has described this envelope as containing 38 documents. The difference is accounted for by one multiple-page document that had previously been considered two separate documents.

efforts may have been undertaken to obstruct the investigation. On August 5, 2022, the government applied to a magistrate judge in the Southern District of Florida for a search warrant, citing 18 U.S.C. § 793 (willful retention of national defense information), 18 U.S.C. § 2071 (concealment or removal of government records), and 18 U.S.C. § 1519 (obstruction of justice). MJ-DE.57:3. The government submitted a detailed affidavit demonstrating the bases for finding probable cause that evidence of those crimes would be found at Mar-a-Lago. MJ-DE.125. Magistrate Judge Reinhart found probable cause and authorized the government to seize “[a]ll physical documents and records constituting evidence, contraband, fruits of crime, or other items illegally possessed in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 793, 2071, 1519,” including, *inter alia*, “[a]ny physical documents with classification markings, along with any containers/boxes . . . in which such documents are located, as well as any other containers/boxes that are collectively stored or found together with the aforementioned documents and container/boxes”; and “[a]ny government and/or Presidential Records created” during Plaintiff’s term of office. MJ-DE.125.

Magistrate Judge Reinhart also approved the government’s proposed filter protocols for handling any materials potentially subject to attorney-client privilege. MJ-DE.125:31-32. The filter protocols provided that special agents assigned to a filter team would conduct the search of Plaintiff’s office and would “identify and segregate documents or data containing potentially attorney-client privileged information.” MJ-DE.125:31. “If at any point the law-enforcement personnel assigned to the

investigation . . . identifi[ed] any data or documents that they consider may be potentially attorney-client privileged,” they were required to “cease the review” of the material and “refer the materials to the [filter team] for further review.” *Id.* Any document deemed to be “potentially attorney-client privileged” was barred from disclosure to the investigative team. *Id.* The filter procedures specified that a filter attorney could apply *ex parte* to the court for a determination of privilege, defer seeking court intervention, or disclose the document to the potential privilege holder to obtain the potential privilege holder’s position and submit any disputes to the court. MJ-DE.125:31-32.

The government executed the search on August 8, 2022. The investigative team elected for the filter team agents to conduct the initial search of the storage room in addition to Plaintiff’s office, using the same filter protocols. DE.40:3. The search recovered roughly 13,000 documents totaling approximately 22,000 pages from the storage room and Plaintiff’s private office, including roughly 100 documents bearing classification markings, with some indicating the highest levels of classification and extremely limited distribution. *See* DE.116-1 (inventory); DE.48-1:18 (photograph).⁴ In

⁴The above page count reflects the completion of the electronic scanning of records not bearing classification markings. *See* DE.140 (government electronically scanned a total of 21,792 pages of materials, not including published materials such as books); DE.40:2 (approximately 520 pages of materials provided to the filter team). Plaintiff previously suggested that the materials were expected to total approximately 200,000 pages, likely based on vendor estimates, and the district court cited that figure in extending the deadline to complete the special-master review. DE.123:1-2; *see* DE.125:5. Additionally, the district court previously described the number of

some instances, even FBI counterintelligence personnel and DOJ attorneys required additional clearances to review the seized documents. DE.48:12-13.

B. Procedural History

1. Initiation of Plaintiff's suit

On August 22, two weeks after the search, Plaintiff initiated a civil action in the Southern District of Florida, filing a pleading styled as a “Motion for Judicial Oversight and Additional Relief.” DE.1. Among other things, Plaintiff asked the district court to appoint a special master to adjudicate potential claims of executive and attorney-client privilege and to enjoin DOJ from further review and use of the seized records. *Id.* The cover sheet accompanying Plaintiff’s filing described his cause of action as a “[m]otion for appointment of Special Master and other relief related to anticipated motion under F. R. Crim. P. 41(g),” DE.1-1, but Plaintiff’s motion described no basis on which he was invoking the district court’s jurisdiction. After the district court directed Plaintiff to provide a supplemental filing elaborating on, *inter alia*, the asserted basis for the exercise of the court’s jurisdiction, DE.10, Plaintiff asserted that the court had jurisdiction pursuant to “the Court’s equitable and ancillary jurisdiction, as well as

documents as approximately 11,000 based on its review of the government’s property inventory, DE.64:4; *see* DE.39-1, and the government has cited that number in subsequent filings. The government has since submitted a revised property inventory, DE.116-1, and it estimates a total of 13,000 documents based on that inventory.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53,” DE.28:1; *see also* DE.28:8.⁵ Plaintiff also described potential proceedings pursuant to Rule 41(g), which states that a “person aggrieved by an unlawful search and seizure of property or by the deprivation of property may move for the property’s return.” *See* DE.28:4, DE.28:8-10.

On August 27, before receiving a response from the government, the district court issued an order setting out its “preliminary intent to appoint a special master.” DE.29. At the court’s direction, the investigative team and filter team filed notices on August 30 explaining the status of their respective reviews of the seized materials, along with detailed lists of the seized property in each team’s custody. DE.39; DE.40; *see* DE.29:2.⁶

The filter team explained that it undertook the initial search of Plaintiff’s office and the storage room, taking “a broad view of potentially privileged information, to include any documents to, from, or even referencing an attorney (regardless of whether the document appeared to capture communications to or from an attorney for the purpose of seeking legal advice and regardless of who the attorney represented),” and “treat[ing] any legal document as potentially privileged.” DE.40:3-4. The filter team also set forth the steps it proposed to resolve any potential attorney-client privilege disputes,

⁵ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53 authorizes the appointment of a special master in civil cases under certain enumerated circumstances and contains provisions describing special-master proceedings.

⁶ Both notices were initially filed under seal but have since been unsealed, except for the exhibits to the filter team’s notice. *See* DE.62; DE.130.

noting that only a limited number of the materials it had segregated appeared to be even potentially privileged. DE.40:7-9. The filter team also described two instances in which members of the investigative team followed the filter protocol and ceased review of certain materials, providing them to the filter team because they fit the filter protocols' broad prophylactic criteria for identifying materials that might be subject to attorney-client privilege. DE.40:5-7 & n.6.

2. The district court's order and stay proceedings

a. On September 5, 2022, the district court granted Plaintiff's motion in large part, ordering that a "special master shall be APPOINTED to review the seized property, manage assertions of privilege and make recommendations thereon, and evaluate claims for return of property." DE.64:23. The district court further "ENJOINED" the government from "further review and use of any of the materials seized . . . for criminal investigative purposes pending resolution of the special master's review." *Id.* The court stated that the government "may continue to review and use the materials seized for purposes of intelligence classification and national security assessments." DE.64:24.

The district court acknowledged that the exercise of equitable jurisdiction to restrain a criminal investigation is "reserved for 'exceptional' circumstances." DE.64:8

(quoting *Hunsucker v. Phinney*, 497 F.2d 29, 32 (5th Cir. 1974)).⁷ The court also found that Plaintiff had not shown that the court-authorized search was in “callous disregard” of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. DE.64:9. But the court concluded that the other considerations set forth in *Richey v. Smith*, 515 F.2d 1239 (5th Cir. 1975), favored the exercise of jurisdiction, principally because the seized materials included some of Plaintiff’s “personal documents.” DE.64:9-12. The court similarly found that Plaintiff had standing because he had made “a colorable showing of a right to possess at least some of the seized property,” namely, his personal effects and records potentially subject to personal attorney-client privilege. DE.64:13.

The district court found that “review of the seized property” was necessary to adjudicate Plaintiff’s claims for return of property and potential assertions of privilege. DE.64:14-19. As to attorney-client privilege, the court concluded that further review would ensure that the filter process approved by Magistrate Judge Reinhart had not overlooked privileged material. DE.64:15-16. The court did not resolve the government’s arguments that a former President cannot successfully assert executive privilege to prevent the Executive Branch from reviewing its own records and that any assertion of privilege would in any event be overcome here by the government’s demonstrated, specific need for evidence in criminal investigation. Instead, the court

⁷ In *Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206, 1209-11 (11th Cir. 1981) (en banc), the Eleventh Circuit adopted as binding precedent all decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to October 1, 1981.

stated only that “even if any assertion of executive privilege by Plaintiff ultimately fails,” he should be allowed “to raise the privilege as an initial matter” during the special-master review. DE.64:17-18.

The court stated that an injunction against the government’s review and use of the seized records for criminal investigative purposes was appropriate “in natural conjunction with th[e] appointment [of the special master], and consistent with the value and sequence of special master procedures.” DE.64:1. The court determined that injunctive relief was consistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, stating that Plaintiff had established “a likelihood of success on the merits of his challenge to the [filter team] and its protocol.” DE.64:20 (internal quotations and brackets omitted). The court further stated that Plaintiff had “sufficiently established irreparable injury” due to “the risk that the Government’s filter review process will not adequately safeguard Plaintiff’s privileged and personal materials.” DE.64:21. Finally, the court concluded that “the public and private interests at stake support a temporary injunction on the use of the seized materials for investigative purposes.” DE.64:22.

b. On September 8, the government filed a notice of appeal from the district court’s September 5 order, DE.68, and moved the district court for a partial stay of the order as it applied to records bearing classification markings, DE.69. In support of its motion, the government submitted a declaration from the Assistant Director of the FBI’s Counterintelligence Division explaining that the Intelligence Community’s national security review of these records was “inextricably linked” to the criminal

investigation, and that the court’s injunction irreparably harmed the government’s ability to assess the full scope of the risk to national security posed by the improper storage of these records. DE.69-1:5.

On September 15, the district court denied the government’s motion for a partial stay. DE.89. The court declined to address the government’s argument that the classified records are not subject to any plausible claim for return or assertion of privilege. Instead, the court referred generally to “factual and legal disputes as to precisely which materials constitute personal property and/or privileged materials.” DE.89:4. The court reiterated that the injunction in its September 5 order preventing the government from using those records for criminal investigative purposes was necessary “to reinforce the value of the Special Master.” DE.89:7.

c. On September 16, the government asked this Court for a partial stay of the district court’s September 5 order, again to the extent it applied to records bearing classification markings. On September 21, a three-judge panel granted the government’s motion and stayed the order “to the extent it enjoins the government’s use of the classified documents and requires the government to submit the classified documents to the special master for review.” *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *12.

The Court agreed with the government that “the district court likely erred in exercising its jurisdiction to enjoin the United States’s use of the classified records in its criminal investigation and to require the United States to submit the marked classified documents to a special master for review.” *Id.* at *7. The Court explained that when a

person seeks the return of seized property in a pre-indictment posture, the action is “governed by equitable principles” regardless of whether it is based on Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 41(g) or the district court’s general equitable jurisdiction. *Id.* at *7 (quoting *Richey*, 515 F.2d at 1243). The Court then turned to “the ‘foremost consideration’ in determining whether a court should exercise its equitable jurisdiction,” which is whether the government “displayed a callous disregard for constitutional rights” in seizing the items at issue.” *Id.* (quoting *Richey*, 515 F.2d at 1243-44, and *United States v. Chapman*, 559 F.2d 402, 406 (5th Cir. 1977)) (alteration omitted). The Court emphasized the district court’s conclusion “that Plaintiff did not show that the United States acted in callous disregard of his constitutional rights,” and that “[n]o party contests [this] finding.” *Id.* The Court held that “[t]he absence of this ‘indispensable’ factor in the *Richey* analysis is reason enough to conclude that the district court abused its discretion in exercising equitable jurisdiction here.” *Id.* (quoting *Chapman*, 559 F.2d at 406) (alteration omitted).

Although it held that the first *Richey* factor was dispositive, the Court considered the remaining *Richey* factors “for the sake of completeness” as applied to the records bearing classification markings. *Id.* It concluded that “none of the *Richey* factors favor exercising equitable jurisdiction over this case.” *Id.* at *9.

3. The special master proceedings

While the government’s stay motions were pending, the special master review process commenced. On September 15, the district court appointed Senior District

Judge Raymond Dearie, who had been proposed by Plaintiff, as special master, DE.91; *see* DE.83:2, and set forth the promised “exact details and mechanics of []his review process,” DE.64:23. Among other things, the court ordered the government to provide Plaintiff’s counsel with copies of all non-classified documents and to make the records bearing classification markings available for review not only by the special master, but also by Plaintiff’s counsel. DE.91:4. The court set a deadline of November 30, 2022, for the special master to complete his review and make recommendations to the district court. DE.91:5. The order also states that “[t]he parties may file objections to, or motions to adopt or modify, the Special Master’s scheduling plans, orders, reports, or recommendations.” DE.91:6. The district court has since *sua sponte* extended the November 30 deadline to December 16. DE.125:5.

4. Other appellate proceedings

On October 4, Plaintiff filed an application in the Supreme Court seeking to vacate in part this Court’s partial stay, asserting that this Court lacked jurisdiction to review the portion of the district court’s September 5 order requiring that the records bearing classified markings be submitted to the special master. On October 13, the Supreme Court denied the application. *Trump v. United States*, No. 22A283.

C. Standards of Review

This Court reviews a district court’s decision to exercise equitable jurisdiction over an ongoing criminal investigation for abuse of discretion. *Richey*, 515 F.2d at 1243. The Court likewise “review[s] for abuse of discretion a ruling on a motion for a

preliminary injunction.” *Vital Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Alfieri*, 23 F.4th 1282, 1288 (11th Cir. 2022). A district court “necessarily abuse[s] its discretion if it base[s] its ruling on an erroneous view of the law or on a clearly erroneous assessment of the evidence.” *Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496 U.S. 384, 405 (1990); *see also Vital Pharmaceuticals*, 23 F.4th at 1288 (similar). The Court “review[s] *de novo* questions of [its own] jurisdiction.” *Vital Pharmaceuticals*, 23 F. 4th at 1288 (internal quotations omitted).

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

I. The district court erred by exercising equitable jurisdiction in this case. The exercise of such jurisdiction over a pre-indictment criminal investigation is limited to exceptional cases. Under this Court’s precedent, it requires, at a minimum, a showing that the government callously disregarded Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. Nothing like this was shown in this case, as the district court acknowledged.

The remaining equitable factors weigh against jurisdiction as well. Plaintiff has shown no need for the materials at issue. Nor has he shown any likelihood that he will be irreparably harmed by adhering to the ordinary process in which any challenges to the government’s use of evidence recovered in a search are raised and resolved—through standard motions practice in criminal proceedings in the event that charges are brought. This Court should therefore vacate the district court’s September 5 order in its entirety with instructions to dismiss the case.

II. Even if it properly exercised jurisdiction, the district court erred in enjoining the government from further review and use of the seized records pending a special-

master review of Plaintiff's claims of executive and attorney-client privilege. Executive privilege exists "for the benefit of Republic," not any President as an individual, and Plaintiff cannot successfully invoke the privilege to prevent a review of Executive Branch documents by "the very Executive Branch in whose name the privilege is invoked." *Nixon v. GSA*, 433 U.S. at 447-49. Even if Plaintiff could assert such a claim, it would be overcome here by the government's "demonstrated, specific need" for evidence in a criminal investigation. *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 713. The government's need for the records bearing classification markings is especially compelling because those records are the very object of the government's investigation of potential violations of 18 U.S.C. § 793.

Nor was an injunction necessary to protect Plaintiff's potential claims of attorney-client privilege. The government's filter team had already segregated any records potentially covered by the privilege, and its filter procedures barred disclosure of those records to the investigative team unless or until either Plaintiff declined to assert attorney-client privilege or the court adjudicated any privilege disputes.

None of the other factors governing the issuance of a preliminary injunction supported the extraordinary relief granted by the district court. Plaintiff failed to demonstrate that he would suffer irreparable harm absent an injunction, and the injunction overwhelmingly harms the government and the public interest. Lastly, none of the factual disputes suggested by Plaintiff supports any entitlement to injunctive relief. His suggestion that he could have declassified the records bearing classification

markings is unsubstantiated and irrelevant here, and his suggestion that he could have designated government records as his “personal” records under the PRA would only undermine any claim of executive privilege.

III. For those reasons, both the injunction and the special-master review ordered by the district court were unwarranted and should be reversed. This Court has jurisdiction to address the special-master review for at least three independent reasons. First, as the Court concluded in granting a partial stay, the Court has pendent jurisdiction to review the special-master portion of the order below because it is “inextricably intertwined” with the concededly appealable injunction. *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *6 n.3. Second, 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1) provides for interlocutory review of district court “orders” granting injunctions. Appellate jurisdiction thus lies over the entire order granting an injunction, as the Supreme Court has held in interpreting other statutes granting jurisdiction to review particular types of “orders.” Third, the collateral order doctrine provides an independent basis for appellate jurisdiction over orders requiring disclosure of classified information.

ARGUMENT

I. THE DISTRICT COURT ERRED IN EXERCISING EQUITABLE JURISDICTION

District courts have no general equitable authority to superintend federal criminal investigations. A district court’s exercise of civil equitable jurisdiction to constrain an ongoing criminal investigation prior to indictment is limited to

“exceptional” circumstances. *Hunsucker v. Phinney*, 497 F.2d 29, 32 (5th Cir. 1974). That is consistent with the “familiar rule that courts of equity do not ordinarily restrain criminal prosecutions.” *Douglas v. City of Jeanette*, 319 U.S. 157, 163 (1943); *see also Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 43-44 (1971). Whether a plaintiff seeks to invoke a district court’s jurisdiction based on Rule 41(g) or “the general equitable jurisdiction of the federal courts,”⁸ this Court has instructed that a district court must consider four factors before exercising jurisdiction to entertain a preindictment motion for return of property. *Richey*, 515 F.2d at 1243-44. These factors are: (1) whether the government has “displayed ‘a callous disregard for the constitutional rights’” of the plaintiff; (2) “whether the plaintiff has an individual interest in and need for the material”; (3) “whether the plaintiff would be irreparably injured by denial of the return of the property”; and (4) “whether the plaintiff has an adequate remedy at law.” 515 F.2d at 1243-44 (citation omitted).

Plaintiff’s uncontested failure to satisfy the first factor—which this Court has described as “foremost” and even “indispensab[le],” *Chapman*, 559 F.2d at 406—is reason enough to conclude that the district court erred by exercising jurisdiction in this case. The remaining *Richey* factors likewise do not support the district court’s exercise of jurisdiction.

⁸ Plaintiff also invoked Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 53, but Rule 53 does not supply a cause of action or contain any other basis for a suit in equity, and the district court did not rely on it as a source of jurisdiction.

A. Plaintiff Failed to Establish the “Foremost” Factor Needed for the Exercise of Jurisdiction

As the stay panel observed, the first *Richey* factor—whether the government displayed a “callous disregard” for constitutional rights—is both the “foremost consideration” and is “indispensab[le].” *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *7 (quoting *Chapman*, 559 F.2d at 406). That factor is wholly absent here. To the contrary, the government first sought these records through voluntary requests. DOJ then obtained a subpoena and gave Plaintiff a chance to return all responsive records. Only when investigators learned that Plaintiff’s response was likely incomplete did they seek a search warrant. A magistrate judge issued that warrant after finding probable cause, based on the government’s lengthy affidavit, that evidence of multiple criminal violations would be found at Plaintiff’s residence. MJ-DE.125. The records at issue here are the documents recovered pursuant to that court-approved warrant, after earlier attempts to retrieve them had failed. The district court accordingly determined that Plaintiff had demonstrated no “callous disregard” of his rights. DE.64:9; *see, e.g.*, *Hunsucker*, 497 F.2d at 34 (“since the search in issue was conducted pursuant to a warrant issued in the normal manner,” the court could not “say that the [underlying] action . . . involved a callous disregard for constitutional rights” (internal quotations and alteration marks omitted)); *In re Search of 4801 Fyler Ave.*, 879 F.2d 385, 388 (8th Cir. 1989) (“officers acted in objective good faith, rather than with callous disregard for”

plaintiff's rights, where agents "first obtained a warrant . . . using a lengthy and detailed affidavit . . . to establish probable cause").

This Court correctly held that "[t]he absence of this 'indispensable' factor in the *Richey* analysis is reason enough to conclude that the district court abused its discretion in exercising equitable jurisdiction here." *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *7 (quoting *Chapman*, 559 F.2d at 406) (alteration omitted); *see also United States v. Harte-Hanks Newspapers*, 254 F.2d 366, 369 (5th Cir. 1958) ("suppression of evidence prior to an indictment should be considered only when there is a clear and definite showing that constitutional rights have been violated"); *In re Search of 4801 Fyler Ave.*, 879 F.2d at 387 ("jurisdiction is proper only upon a showing of callous disregard of the [F]ourth [A]mendment"). Although the Court had occasion to address only the district court's exercise of jurisdiction with regard to the documents bearing classification markings, the same analysis applies to all of the seized materials—and, thus, the entire proceeding. And as the Court held, that by itself is sufficient reason to conclude that the district court erred in exercising jurisdiction over this action. *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *7.

B. The Remaining *Richey* Factors Weigh Further Against the Exercise of Jurisdiction

As the Court explained with respect to the documents bearing classification markings, the remaining *Richey* factors likewise weighed against the exercise of jurisdiction. *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *7-9. Similar logic applies to the other seized materials, and the district court abused its discretion in concluding otherwise.

The second *Richey* factor considers “whether the plaintiff has an individual interest in and need for the material whose return he seeks.” 515 F.2d at 1243. Plaintiff has no individual interest in any official government records: the government “retain[s] complete ownership, possession, and control of Presidential records,” 44 U.S.C. § 2202, and records bearing classification markings in particular contain information that “is owned by, produced by or for, or is under the control of the” government, Exec. Order No. 13,526, § 1.1(2), 75 Fed. Reg. at 707. Moreover, Plaintiff made no showing of a *need* for the return of any personal documents that were seized. *See Ramsden v. United States*, 2 F.3d 322, 325-26 (9th Cir. 1993) (mere interest in property does not indicate a need for its return). The district court simply assumed Plaintiff’s interest in and need for some unidentified portion of the records “based on the volume and nature of the seized material.” DE.64:9. But it was Plaintiff’s burden to justify the exercise of jurisdiction, and he has identified nothing about the volume or the nature of the seized material to suggest that this case presents the “exceptional” circumstances, *Hunsucker*, 497 F.2d at 32, that could justify the invocation of equitable jurisdiction over a pre-indictment criminal investigation.

The third *Richey* factor asks “whether the plaintiff would be irreparably injured by denial of the return of the property.” 515 F.2d at 1243. Plaintiff failed to establish any injury—let alone any irreparable injury—caused by his being deprived of the materials. And the injuries described by the district court, far from constituting exceptional circumstances justifying equitable jurisdiction, were both wholly speculative

and could be claimed by anyone whose property was seized in a criminal investigation. For example, the district court noted that the government’s filter process “thus far[] has been closed off to Plaintiff.” DE.64:10. But that fact is hardly extraordinary; the use of a filter team is a common way “to sift the wheat from the chaff” and “constitutes an action respectful of, rather than injurious to, the protection of [attorney-client] privilege.” *In re Grand Jury Subpoenas*, 454 F.3d 511, 522-23 (6th Cir. 2006); *accord In re Sealed Search Warrant*, No. 20-MJ-3278, 2020 WL 6689045, at *2 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 2, 2020) (“it is well established that filter teams—also called ‘taint teams’—are routinely employed to conduct privilege reviews”), *aff’d*, 11 F.4th 1235 (11th Cir. 2021).

In any event, Plaintiff’s counsel was given contact information for one of the filter attorneys on the day the search was executed. DE.127:42 (transcript). Indeed, the filter team had finished its review and was prepared to provide Plaintiff’s counsel with copies of all potentially privileged materials when the court issued its preliminary notice of intent to appoint a special master. DE.127:49; *see* DE.40:2. The government’s filter attorney explained that the filter team “put a pause on that process” out of deference to the court’s proceedings, DE.127:49, and sought the court’s permission to produce the materials to Plaintiff’s counsel, DE.127:52-53. The court instead “reserve[d] ruling on that request.” DE.127:53.

The district court also referred to Plaintiff’s supposed “injury from the threat of future prosecution,” DE.64:10, but that is not “considered ‘irreparable’ in the special legal sense of that term,” *Younger*, 401 U.S. at 46. As this Court already explained, “if

the mere threat of prosecution were allowed to constitute irreparable harm[,] every potential defendant could point to the same harm and invoke the equitable powers of the district court.” *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *8 (quoting *United States v. Search of Law Office, Residence, & Storage Unit*, 341 F.3d 404, 415 (5th Cir. 2003)) (alteration omitted). That would improperly transform equitable jurisdiction from “extraordinary” to “quite ordinary.” *Id.* (quoting *Search of Law Office, Residence, & Storage Unit*, 341 F.3d at 415); *see also Ramsden*, 2 F.3d at 326.

The fourth *Richey* factor is “whether the plaintiff has an adequate remedy at law.” 515 F.2d at 1243. To the extent Plaintiff wishes to contest the legality of the search or to assert any claims of privilege, he may do so through ordinary motions practice in a criminal proceeding in the event that charges are filed. But absent extraordinary circumstances, “[p]rospective defendants cannot, by bringing ancillary equitable proceedings, circumvent federal criminal procedure.” *Deaver v. Seymour*, 822 F.2d 66, 71 (D.C. Cir. 1987).

Finally, the other factors that the district court considered have no basis in precedent and cannot justify the exercise of equity jurisdiction. Certain of these factors, such as “the power imbalance between the parties” and Plaintiff’s “inability to examine the seized materials,” DE.64:11, are hardly extraordinary and exist whenever a lawfully obtained search warrant is executed. And to the extent the district court suggested that Plaintiff’s former elected office entitles him to treatment different from that afforded

to any other subject of a court-authorized search, DE.64:10; DE.64:22, such a notion would be contrary to the public interest and the rule of law.

* * *

In short, the district court erred in exercising equitable jurisdiction over this action. The uncontested record demonstrates that the search was conducted in full accordance with a judicially authorized warrant, and there has been no violation of Plaintiff's rights—let alone a “callous disregard” for them. Plaintiff has failed to meet his burden in establishing any need for the seized records—indeed, a substantial number of them are not even his—or in establishing any irreparable injury in their absence, and Plaintiff does not lack an adequate alternative remedy at law. This Court should therefore reverse the district court's September 5 order with instructions to dismiss Plaintiff's civil action.⁹

⁹ Although this appeal arises from a preliminary injunction, “[r]eview of a preliminary injunction is not confined to the act of granting the injunction,” and the Court has jurisdiction to direct dismissal of the case based on “jurisdiction or merits” where appropriate. *Munaf v. Geren*, 553 U.S. 674, 691 (2008) (internal quotations omitted); *see id.* (“[A] reviewing court has the power on appeal from an interlocutory order ‘to examine the merits of the case and upon deciding them in favor of the defendant to dismiss the bill.’”) (citation and ellipsis omitted). In particular, “[a]djudication of the merits is most appropriate if the injunction rests on a question of law and it is plain that the plaintiff cannot prevail.” *Id.*

II. THE DISTRICT COURT ERRED BY ENJOINING THE GOVERNMENT FROM REVIEWING OR USING THE SEIZED RECORDS

Even if the district court properly exercised equitable jurisdiction, it erred by issuing an injunction preventing the government from using any of the lawfully seized materials in its ongoing investigation pending the special-master review for claims of privilege. To obtain a preliminary injunction, Plaintiff was required to establish (1) “a substantial likelihood of success on the merits”; (2) that “irreparable injury [would] be suffered” absent an injunction; (3) that “the threatened injury to [Plaintiff] outweighs whatever damage the proposed injunction may cause the opposing party”; and (4) that an injunction “would not be adverse to the public interest.” *Vital Pharmaceuticals*, 23 F. 4th at 1290-91. Plaintiff did not satisfy those requirements.

As to the likelihood of success on the merits, Plaintiff has no plausible claim of executive privilege, nor has he attempted to describe any, that could bar the government’s review and use of any the seized records—classified or unclassified. Further, to the extent Plaintiff has any plausible claims of personal attorney-client privilege regarding the seized records, those claims do not pertain to records bearing classification markings, and Plaintiff has failed to establish any irreparable injury he would suffer from permitting the government to review and use those records not already segregated by the filter team. By contrast, the government and public interest are harmed by the unprecedented injunction and order entered by the district court.

A. Plaintiff Has No Plausible Claims of Executive Privilege

Plaintiff has no plausible claim of executive privilege that could justify restricting the Executive Branch's review and use of the seized records in the performance of core executive functions. Plaintiff has never even attempted to substantiate such a claim, and any such claim would fail for multiple independent reasons.

1. Plaintiff cannot invoke executive privilege to bar the Executive Branch's review and use of its own records

Executive privilege exists “not for the benefit of the President as an individual, but for the benefit of the Republic.” *Nixon v. GSA*, 433 U.S. at 449. It protects the “legitimate governmental interest in the confidentiality of communications between high Government officials,” because ““those who expect public dissemination of their remarks may well temper candor.”” *Id.* at 446 n.10 (quoting *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 705). Consistent with the privilege’s function of protecting the Executive Branch’s institutional interests, the privilege may be invoked in certain instances to prevent the dissemination of materials *outside* the Executive Branch. *E.g., Trump v. Thompson*, 142 S. Ct. 680, 680 (2022) (per curiam) (materials requested by a Congressional committee). But neither Plaintiff nor the district court has cited any instance in which executive privilege was successfully invoked to prohibit the sharing of records or information within the Executive Branch itself.

To the contrary, in what appears to be the only case in which such an assertion was made, the Supreme Court rejected former President Nixon’s claim that he could

assert executive privilege “against the very Executive Branch in whose name the privilege is invoked.” *Nixon v. GSA*, 433 U.S. at 447-48. The Court thus upheld the requirement in the Presidential Records and Materials Preservation Act (a precursor to the PRA) that personnel in the General Services Administration review documents and recordings created during his presidency. Although the Court stated that a former President may be able to invoke executive privilege after the conclusion of his tenure in office, *see id.* at 448-49, it “readily” rejected the argument that the privilege could bar review of records by “personnel in the Executive Branch sensitive to executive concerns.” *Id.* at 451.

Here, any assertion of executive privilege would similarly be made against “the very Executive Branch in whose name the privilege is invoked,” *id.* at 447-48, and it would be invalid for the same reasons. In this case, as in *Nixon v. GSA*, the officials reviewing the seized records are “personnel in the Executive Branch sensitive to executive concerns.” *Id.* at 451. Indeed, the circumstances here dictate that these records will be treated with heightened sensitivity: they were seized pursuant to a search warrant in a criminal and national security investigation; they are in the custody of the FBI; and they must be safeguarded as evidence, including through appropriate chain-of-custody controls. Further, the seized records bearing classification markings must be stored in approved facilities, and officials reviewing them must possess the appropriate level of security clearance and must have the requisite “need to know.” *See* Exec. Order 13,526 § 4.1(a), (g), 75 Fed. Reg. at 720-21.

Of course, the purpose of the Executive Branch’s review here differs from that in *Nixon v. GSA*. The review at issue there involved the “screen[ing] and catalogu[ing]” of Presidential materials “by professional archivists” to carry out a statutory scheme designed to “preserve the materials for legitimate historical and governmental purposes.” 433 U.S. at 450, 452. Here, the review is to be conducted by law enforcement and intelligence personnel as part of an ongoing criminal investigation and for purposes of assessing the potential damage to national security posed by the improper storage of records with classification markings. But that distinction only weakens any potential privilege claim by Plaintiff. The execution of criminal laws and the protection of national security information are core Executive Branch responsibilities. *See* U.S. Const. art. II, § 3; *Dep’t of Navy v. Egan*, 484 U.S. 518, 527 (1988). The effective and expeditious performance of those functions serves compelling public interests. Restricting the Executive Branch’s access to information needed to carry out those functions would serve neither the purposes of executive privilege nor the public interest.

2. *United States v. Nixon* forecloses any executive privilege claims

This Court need not, however, definitively answer whether a former President could ever successfully invoke executive privilege to block the Executive Branch’s review of its own records, because any such invocation in this case would inevitably fail under *United States v. Nixon*. In that case—Involving a trial subpoena and a sitting President’s assertion of executive privilege—the Supreme Court made clear that executive privilege is qualified, not absolute. In doing so, the Court emphasized that a

President’s interests in confidentiality “must be considered in light of our historic commitment to the rule of law.” 418 U.S. at 708. As the Supreme Court explained more recently, the *Nixon* Court “observed that the public interest in fair and accurate judicial proceedings is at its height in the criminal setting, where our common commitment to justice demands that ‘guilt shall not escape’ nor ‘innocence suffer.’” *Trump v. Vance*, 140 S. Ct. 2412, 2424 (2020) (quoting *Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 709). Accordingly, the *Nixon* Court concluded that President Nixon’s “generalized assertion of privilege must yield to the demonstrated, specific need for evidence in a pending criminal trial.” *Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 713. That “demonstrated, specific need” standard has since been applied in the context of investigative proceedings as well. *In re Sealed Case*, 121 F.3d 729, 753-57 (D.C. Cir. 1997) (grand-jury subpoena); *see also Vance*, 140 S. Ct. at 2432 (Kavanaugh, J., concurring) (describing the *Nixon* test as applying to “federal criminal subpoenas” and citing *Sealed Case*). Here, the government plainly has a “demonstrated, specific need” for evidence recovered pursuant to a warrant based on a judicial finding of probable cause. As explained below, that is so as to both the records bearing classification markings and the remaining seized records.¹⁰

¹⁰ Because the government satisfies *United States v. Nixon*’s “demonstrated, specific need” test, which applies to a sitting President, this Court need not consider Plaintiff’s status as a former President for purposes of this analysis. *Cf. Trump v. Thompson*, 142 S. Ct. 680, 680 (2022) (per curiam) (discussion by lower court of Plaintiff’s status as a former President was “nonbinding dicta” because “the Court of Appeals concluded that President Trump’s claims would have failed even if he were the incumbent”) (citing *Trump v. Thompson*, 20 F. 4th 10, 33 (D.C. Cir. 2021)).

a. *The government has a “demonstrated, specific need” for the records bearing classification markings*

The government’s need for the records bearing classification markings is overwhelming. It is investigating potential violations of 18 U.S.C. § 793(e), which prohibits the unauthorized retention of national defense information. These records are not merely evidence of possible violations of that law. They are the very objects of the offense and are essential for any potential criminal case premised on the unlawful retention of the materials. Likewise, these records may constitute evidence of potential violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2071, which prohibits concealment or removal of government records.

The records bearing classification markings may also constitute evidence of potential violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1519, prohibiting obstruction of a federal investigation. As described above, on May 11, 2022, Plaintiff’s counsel was served with a grand-jury subpoena for “[a]ny and all documents or writings in the custody or control of Donald J. Trump and/or the Office of Donald J. Trump bearing classification markings.” DE.48-1:11. In response, Plaintiff’s counsel produced an envelope containing 37 documents bearing classification markings, *see* MJ-DE.125:20-21, and Plaintiff’s custodian of records certified that “a diligent search was conducted of the boxes that were moved from the White House to Florida” and that “[a]ny and all responsive documents accompany this certification,” DE.48-1:16. As evidenced by the government’s subsequent execution of the search warrant, all responsive documents

did not in fact accompany that certification: more than 100 additional documents bearing classification markings were recovered from Plaintiff's Mar-a-Lago Club. Those documents may therefore constitute evidence of obstruction of justice.

The government's compelling need for these records is not limited to their potential use as evidence of crimes. As explained in the stay proceedings, the government has an urgent need to use these records in conducting a classification review, assessing the potential risk to national security that would result if they were disclosed, assessing whether or to what extent they may have been accessed without authorization, and assessing whether any other classified records might still be missing. The district court itself acknowledged the importance of the government's classification review and national security risk assessment. DE.64:22-23. The government has further explained, including through a sworn declaration by the Assistant Director of the FBI's Counterintelligence Division, why those functions are inextricably linked to its criminal investigation. DE.69-1:3-5. For example, the government may need to use the contents of these records to conduct witness interviews or to discern whether there are patterns in the types of records that were retained. The stay panel correctly concluded that a prohibition against using the records for such purposes would cause not only harm, but "irreparable harm." *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *12; *see also id.* at *11. Plaintiff has never substantiated any interest that could possibly outweigh these compelling governmental needs, and none exists.

b. The government has a “demonstrated, specific need” for the remaining seized records

The government also has a “demonstrated, specific need” for the seized unclassified records. The FBI recovered these records in a judicially authorized search based on a finding of probable cause of violations of multiple criminal statutes. The government sought and obtained permission from the magistrate judge to search Plaintiff’s office and any storage rooms, MJ-DE.125:37, and to seize, *inter alia*, “[a]ny physical documents with classification markings, along with any containers/boxes (including any other contents) in which such documents are located, as well as any other containers/boxes that are collectively stored or found together with the aforementioned documents and containers/boxes,” MJ-DE.125:38. The magistrate judge thus necessarily concluded that there was probable cause to believe those items constitute “evidence of a crime” or “contraband, fruits of crime, or other items illegally possessed.” Fed. R. Crim. P. 41(c)(1), (2); *see* MJ-DE.57:3.

That is for good reason. As an initial matter, the unclassified records may constitute evidence of potential violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2071, which prohibits “conceal[ing]” or “remov[ing]” government records. Moreover, unclassified records that were stored in the same boxes as records bearing classification markings or that were stored in adjacent boxes may provide important evidence as to elements of 18 U.S.C. § 793. First, the contents of the unclassified records could establish ownership or possession of the box or group of boxes in which the records bearing classification markings were stored. For example, if Plaintiff’s personal papers were intermingled with

records bearing classification markings, those personal papers could demonstrate possession or control by Plaintiff.

Second, the dates on unclassified records may prove highly probative in the government's investigation. For example, if any records comingled with the records bearing classification markings post-date Plaintiff's term of office, that could establish that these materials continued to be accessed after Plaintiff left the White House. Third, the government may need to use unclassified records to conduct witness interviews and corroborate information. For example, if a witness were to recall seeing a document bearing classification markings next to a specific unclassified document (e.g., a photograph), the government could ascertain the witness's credibility and potentially corroborate the witness's statement by reviewing both documents.

In short, the unclassified records that were stored collectively with records bearing classification markings may identify who was responsible for the unauthorized retention of these records, the relevant time periods in which records were created or accessed, and who may have accessed or seen them.

3. Any claim of executive privilege as to the records bearing classification markings would fail for additional reasons

Any claim of executive privilege as to the documents bearing classification markings would fail for at least two additional reasons.

First, Plaintiff's effort to block the Executive Branch's access to the records bearing classification markings is inconsistent with the established principle that the

incumbent President has sole authority to control access to national security information. As the Supreme Court explained in *Egan*, the President “is the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States,” and his “authority to classify and control access to information bearing on national security . . . flows primarily from this constitutional investment of power.” 484 U.S. at 527 (internal quotations omitted). “The authority to protect such information” thus “falls on the President as head of the Executive Branch and as Commander in Chief.” *Id.*; *see also*, *e.g.*, *Murphy v. Sec'y, U.S. Dep't of Army*, 769 F. App'x. 779, 782 (11th Cir. 2019) (“The authority to protect national security information falls on the President.”). This authority to protect “and control access to” national security information falls on the *incumbent* President as “Commander in Chief,” not on any former President. *Egan*, 484 U.S. at 527. Yet Plaintiff effectively seeks to control which Executive Branch personnel (if any) can review records marked as classified and on what terms. This he cannot do. “For ‘reasons too obvious to call for enlarged discussion,’” that authority rests with the incumbent President and the discretion of the agencies to whom the President’s authority has been delegated. *Egan*, 484 U.S. at 529 (quoting *CIA v. Sims*, 471 U.S. 159, 170 (1985) (alteration omitted)).

Second, Plaintiff failed to assert executive privilege when his custodian was served with a grand-jury subpoena requiring production of “[a]ny and all documents or writings” in Plaintiff’s custody “bearing classification markings.” DE.48-1:11. Plaintiff’s counsel never suggested that executive privilege constituted grounds for withholding

any responsive records. Indeed, although Plaintiff's counsel sent the government a three-page letter on May 25, 2022, discussing what counsel described as "a few bedrock principles," nothing in that letter contained any reference to executive privilege. MJ-DE.125:34-36. Nor did Plaintiff move to quash the subpoena on executive privilege (or any other) grounds. Instead, Plaintiff's counsel produced an envelope on June 3, 2022, that purportedly contained "[a]ny and all responsive documents." DE.48-1:16.

The records recovered by the government during the August 8 search that bear classification markings are the very records that Plaintiff was required to produce on June 3, and over which he raised no claim of executive privilege. Having failed to produce documents responsive to a lawful grand-jury subpoena, Plaintiff should not be rewarded with an opportunity to further delay the government's investigation by interposing such privilege claims now. *Cf. Ramirez v. Collier*, 142 S. Ct. 1264, 1282 (2022) ("When a party seeking equitable relief 'has violated conscience, or good faith, or other equitable principle, in his prior conduct, then the doors of the court will be shut against him.'") (quoting *Keystone Driller Co. v. General Excavator Co.*, 290 U.S. 240, 245 (1933))).

B. Plaintiff Has No Plausible Claims of Attorney-Client Privilege That Would Justify an Injunction

As with executive privilege, Plaintiff has no plausible claim of personal attorney-client privilege that would justify the injunction pending special-master review in this case. As the government has made clear, and as Plaintiff has never contested, any seized government records—including the seized records bearing classification markings—do

not contain any privileged communications between Plaintiff and his personal attorneys. *See* DE.69:8; *see also* Exec. Order 13,526 § 1.1(2), 75 Fed. Reg. at 707. And although a limited number of the personal records that were seized are potentially subject to attorney-client privilege, the filter team already identified and segregated them, *see* DE.40, and neither Plaintiff nor the district court explained why it would be appropriate to enjoin the government’s investigative team from reviewing and using the remaining records pending a special-master review.

The district court seized on two instances in which the investigative team referred materials to the filter team because they fit broad prophylactic criteria for identifying materials that might be subject to attorney-client privilege, DE.64:15, and referenced concerns about “the appearance of fairness,” DE.64:16. In the first instance, as the filter team described, an investigative agent “observed a document” on a law firm’s letterhead “comingled with newspapers.” DE.40:5. Consistent with the filter protocols, the investigative team then “stopped its review of th[e] entire box” in which that document appeared and provided it to the filter team. *Id.* Plaintiff subsequently declined to assert privilege with respect to that document. *See* DE.138:2. In the second instance, an attorney on the investigative team observed “notes next to names” in a document reflecting Plaintiff’s phone calls, at which point—again consistent with the filter protocols—the attorney “stopped reviewing the set of materials and asked the [filter] attorneys to review it.” DE.40:6. The filter team has since provided further analysis of that document, and of a third document that was subsequently referred to

the filter team, in a filing that remains under seal. DE.148. Far from demonstrating a failure of the government’s filter procedures, these actions involving an extraordinarily small subset of the seized records show that the government has taken pains to avoid review by the investigative team of any information that could possibly be subject to attorney-client privilege.

C. The Government and the Public Suffer Irreparable Injury from the Injunction Pending the Special-Master Review

The district court’s months-long injunction caused and continues to cause significant harm to the government and the public. As the stay panel correctly determined with regard to the injunction against further review and use of the records bearing classification markings, the district court’s order created an “untenable” distinction between permissible uses of those records for certain national security purposes and impermissible uses for criminal investigative purposes. *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *11; *see id.* (noting “the United States’s representation—supported by sworn testimony—that findings from the criminal investigation may be critical to its national-security review”). The panel thus correctly determined that “an injunction delaying (or perhaps preventing) the United States’s criminal investigation from using classified materials risks imposing real and significant harm on the United States and the public.”

Id.

The stay panel further agreed with the government that “allowing the special master and Plaintiff’s counsel to examine the classified records would separately impose

irreparable harm,” and that “courts should order review of such materials in only the most extraordinary circumstances.” *Id.*; *accord United States v. Reynolds*, 345 U.S. 1, 10 (1953) (courts should be cautious before “insisting upon an examination” of records whose disclosure would jeopardize national security, “even by the judge alone, in chambers”). Indeed, courts have routinely rejected arguments in criminal proceedings that cleared defense counsel are entitled to classified information without the requisite “need to know.” *See, e.g., United States v. Daoud*, 755 F.3d 479, 484 (7th Cir. 2014) (reversing district court order to disclose classified information to cleared defense counsel and emphasizing that it is “a mistake to think that simple possession of a security clearance automatically entitles its possessor to access to classified information”); *United States v. Asgari*, 940 F.3d 188, 191 (6th Cir. 2019) (similar); *see also United States v. O’Hara*, 301 F.3d 563, 568 (7th Cir. 2002) (in enacting the Classified Information Procedures Act, 18 U.S.C. app. III, which governs criminal proceedings, Congress aimed “to protect classified information from unnecessary disclosure at any stage of a criminal trial”).

The district court’s injunction barring review and use of the other seized records harms the government and the public as well. A magistrate judge has already found probable cause to believe that those records may constitute evidence of crimes, and the government has demonstrated a clear need for them. *See supra* at 33-36. Moreover, the public has an “interest in the fair and expeditious administration of the criminal laws.” *United States v. Dionisio*, 410 U.S. 1, 17 (1973); *see Cobble Dick v. United States*, 309 U.S. 323,

325 (1940) (“[E]ncouragement of delay is fatal to the vindication of the criminal law.”). The government’s need to proceed expeditiously is further heightened where, as here, it has reason to believe that obstructive acts may impede its investigation. *See* MJ-DE.80:7-9. The injunction bars the government from reviewing these records for months—until at least the mid-December deadline for the special master’s review, and likely well beyond that pending further proceedings before the district court. The injunction further compounds these harms by interposing the court in the government’s investigation, prohibiting the government from reviewing or accessing the records even for the purpose of evaluating potential charges. “The notion that a district court could have *any* input on a United States Attorney’s investigation and decision whether to . . . bring a case” is “entirely incompatible with the constitutional assignment to the Executive Branch of exclusive power over prosecutorial decisions.” *In re Wild*, 994 F.3d 1244, 1287 (11th Cir. 2021) (Tjoflat, J., concurring).

Finally, Plaintiff was not entitled to an injunction for purposes of safeguarding potential claims of attorney-client privilege because the filter procedures already required the filter team to segregate any materials deemed even potentially subject to attorney-client privilege. MJ-DE.125:31-32. The procedures further prohibited disclosure of those materials to the investigative team absent a court order or a decision by Plaintiff not to assert the privilege. *Id.* Thus, even if it were appropriate to appoint a special master to review attorney-client privilege disputes between Plaintiff and the filter team, the district court did not need to enjoin the government from review or use of *all*

seized records—or even from review or use of those records already segregated by the filter team.

D. Plaintiff's Purported Factual Disputes Are Irrelevant

In issuing its injunction, the district court stated that the special-master process is needed to resolve “disputes as to the proper designation of the seized materials.” DE.89:4. But there are no disputes that could possibly entitle Plaintiff to enjoin the government’s review and use of the seized records pending the special-master review, because none of the disputes raised by Plaintiff is relevant to potential claims of executive or attorney-client privilege.

1. Plaintiff's suggestion that he might have declassified the seized records is irrelevant

In describing “disputes” as to the seized records, the district court cited portions of Plaintiff’s filings in which he suggested that he *could have* declassified those documents while he was President. DE.89:3-5. Plaintiff has referenced the “absolute authority over classification decisions” that he had while President, *see, e.g.*, Response to Motion for Partial Stay at 12 (Sept. 20, 2022), and has even represented to the Supreme Court that the classification status of the seized records “is at the core of the dispute,” Application at 35, *Trump v. United States*, No. 22A283 (Oct. 4, 2022). In his myriad filings, however, Plaintiff has never actually represented—much less offered evidence—that he declassified any of the seized records. To the contrary: after being asked by the special master to identify any records he claims to have declassified, “Plaintiff resisted

providing any evidence” or even any specific assertions, *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *8, stating that such an endeavor would “force[] [him] to . . . disclose a defense to the merits of any subsequent indictment,” DE.97:3.

Regardless, as the Court concluded in issuing a partial stay, “the declassification argument is a red herring because declassifying an official document would not change its content.” *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *8. Even if Plaintiff were to offer direct claims, supported by evidence, that he declassified any of the seized records, any potential executive privilege claims would still fail under both *Nixon v. GSA* and *United States v. Nixon*. Plaintiff would still be attempting to assert “a privilege against the very Executive Branch in whose name the privilege is invoked.” *Nixon v. GSA*, 433 U.S. at 447-48. And the government would still have a “demonstrated, specific need,” *United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 713, to review the records as part of its investigation of potential violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 793, 1519, and 2071.

Among other things, the records’ classification status—including whether they were declassified and in what circumstances—would be an important consideration in assessing whether they contain “national defense information” within the meaning of Section 793. *See, e.g., United States v. Truong Dinh Hung*, 629 F.2d 908, 918 n.9 (4th Cir. 1980) (noting relevance of classification status). And even if they had been declassified, the records could still be evidence of obstruction of justice because the grand-jury subpoena sought evidence of all records that were *marked* as classified. Moreover, if any records were actually declassified, the government would have an additional compelling

need to understand which formerly classified records had been declassified, why, and how, in order to evaluate the effects of any such declassification, including on the protection of intelligence sources and methods and on the classification status of related records or information.

2. Plaintiff's suggestion that he might have categorized seized records as "personal" records under the PRA only weakens his executive privilege claims

Plaintiff has also repeatedly suggested that he might have categorized certain seized records as his "personal" records for purposes of the PRA. *See, e.g.*, Response to Motion for Partial Stay at 14-15. Again, Plaintiff offers no specifics or evidence on this point. But any such action would only weaken Plaintiff's case for conducting a review of these records for claims of executive privilege, and it would have no bearing on any claims of attorney-client privilege.

The PRA requires the President during his term of office to "take all such steps as may be necessary to assure that the activities, deliberations, decisions, and policies that reflect the performance of the President's constitutional, statutory, or other official or ceremonial duties are adequately documented and that such records are preserved and maintained as Presidential records." 44 U.S.C. § 2203(a). Documentary materials produced or received by the President or others in the Executive Office of the President must therefore "be categorized as Presidential records or personal records upon their creation or receipt." *Id.* § 2203(b). Plaintiff has asserted that this statutory scheme affords him "sole discretion to classify a record as personal or Presidential." Response

to Motion for Partial Stay at 15. That claim is dubious, not least because the entire purpose of the PRA would be defeated if a President could simply designate all of his official records as “personal” ones, contrary to the PRA’s detailed definitions of “Presidential records” and “personal records,” 44 U.S.C. § 2201(2)-(3), which Plaintiff would appear to treat as merely optional guidance.¹¹

Regardless, there is no reason to think Plaintiff’s hypothetical, prior designations of some records as personal would make any difference here. Any assertion of executive privilege by Plaintiff would only be undermined by a claim that a record is a “personal” record—*i.e.*, a record “of a purely private or nonpublic character” not relating to the President’s performance of his official duties. *Id.* § 2201(3); *see United States v. Nixon*, 418 U.S. at 705 (executive privilege protects “Presidential communications” made in furtherance of the “performance of” the President’s official “duties”). Nor could Plaintiff’s purported designations of records for purposes of the PRA transform them into records protected by attorney-client privilege.

Finally, to the extent Plaintiff eventually intends to seek return of property, his hypothetical, prior designation of records as “personal” records would still be

¹¹ Plaintiff relies on a single district court decision, *Judicial Watch v. NARA*, 845 F. Supp. 2d 288 (D.D.C. 2012). That case held that a third party cannot bring a claim to compel NARA to revisit a President’s categorization of records. *See id.* at 302. Although the court opined that the responsibility to classify records as Presidential or personal “is left solely to the President” during his term of office, *id.* at 301, no court has held that NARA would be without authority or recourse if a President were to designate records that are plainly official government documents as personal records.

unavailing. It was Plaintiff's burden to establish a possessory interest in the seized records when he brought this suit, and he cannot rely on threadbare insinuations to establish yet another "dispute" that must be adjudicated before a special master. Further, Plaintiff plainly would not be entitled to the return of evidence solely on the ground that the evidence belonged to him when it was seized. If that were the case, evidence rooms nationwide would soon be emptied.

III. THE COURT SHOULD REVERSE THE DISTRICT COURT'S REQUIREMENT THAT THE GOVERNMENT SUBMIT THE RECORDS FOR A SPECIAL-MASTER REVIEW

As noted above, Plaintiff has no plausible claim of executive privilege as to any of the seized materials and no plausible claim of personal attorney-client privilege as to the seized government records—including all records bearing classification markings. Accordingly, the special-master review process is unwarranted as to executive privilege (with respect to all of the materials) and as to the government records (with respect to all types of privilege).

Further, because Plaintiff did not demonstrate that the standard filter-team process is inadequate to protect his privileged attorney-client communications in the remaining materials, special-master review is unwarranted on that score as well. Indeed, the filter team had already completed its review by the time the court issued its order, *see* DE.40, and the filter process adequately accounts for any rare instances where the filter team did not initially identify a potentially privileged document. Nor did the search here involve a search of an attorney's office or any other circumstances likely to produce

appreciable volumes of privileged attorney-client materials. *Cf.*, e.g., *In re Search Warrant Issued June 13, 2019*, 942 F.3d 159, 178 (4th Cir. 2019) (search of law firm in which tens of thousands of emails were seized, and “many of th[e] seized emails contained privileged information concerning other clients”).

It follows that the district court erred in requiring the government to submit any of the seized materials for the special-master review process. This Court has already reached that conclusion in staying the district court’s September 5 order “to the extent it . . . requires the government to submit the classified documents to the special master for review,” *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *12, and for the reasons set forth above, this Court should now reach the same conclusion as to all the records.

Plaintiff has incorrectly maintained that this Court does not have jurisdiction to review that aspect of the district court’s September 5 order, which made plain that the government would have to submit all seized records for the special-master review. DE.64:18; DE.64:23. As the stay panel concluded, this Court has “appellate jurisdiction through 28 U.S.C. § 1292(a)(1), which provides courts of appeals with jurisdiction over interlocutory orders granting injunctions.” *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *6. The district court’s September 5 order “ENJOINED [the government] from further review and use” of any of the seized materials “for criminal investigative purposes *pending resolution of the special master’s review process.*” DE.64:23 (emphasis added). The injunction is plainly reviewable, as Plaintiff agrees. And the “special master’s review process” directed by

the district court in the same order is also properly before this Court for multiple independent reasons.

First, this Court has pendent jurisdiction to review the district court's order requiring review by a special master of the seized records and of Plaintiff's purported privilege claims. As the stay panel correctly noted, "pendent appellate jurisdiction allows" this Court "to address an otherwise nonappealable order when it is inextricably intertwined with an appealable decision." *Trump*, 2022 WL 4366694, at *6 n.3 (citing *Jones v. Fransen*, 857 F.3d 843, 850 (11th Cir. 2017)); *see also Whole Woman's Health v. Jackson*, 142 S. Ct. 522, 531 (2021) (similar). The injunction here expressly applies "pending resolution of the special master's review process." DE.64:23. Indeed, the special-master review is the very predicate for the injunction. As the district court itself explained, it issued the injunction "in natural conjunction with th[e] appointment" of the special master, DE.64:1, and because it viewed the injunction as necessary "to reinforce the value of the Special Master," DE.89:7. The special-master review is thus "inextricably intertwined" with the injunction.

Second, the plain text of Section 1292(a)(1) provides that "courts of appeals shall have jurisdiction from[] . . . [i]nterlocutory *orders* of the district courts . . . granting . . . injunctions" (emphasis added). It is thus the entire *order* that is appealable—not just particular issues within that order. The Supreme Court said as much in construing parallel language of Section 1292(b): "As the text of § 1292(b) indicates, appellate jurisdiction applies to the *order* certified to the court of appeals, and is not tied to the

particular question formulated by the district court.” *Yamaha Motor Corp. v. Calboun*, 516 U.S. 199, 205 (1999) (emphasis in original); *see also BP P.L.C. v. Mayor and City Council of Baltimore*, 141 S. Ct. 1532, 1540 (2021) (*Yamaha* “explained” that “[b]y allowing appellate courts to review the district court’s ‘order,’ . . . Congress ha[s] allowed review of any issue fairly encompassed within it”). So too here, this Court has jurisdiction to review the entirety of the district court’s September 5 “order,” including those aspects governing the appointment of a special master, which are “fairly encompassed within it.” *BP P.L.C.*, 141 S. Ct. at 1540.

Third, even were this Court to conclude that neither the text of Section 1292(a)(1) nor pendent appellate jurisdiction provides a basis to review the aspects of the September 5 order governing the special-master review, this Court would at the very least have jurisdiction to consider the portion of that order requiring documents bearing classification markings to be disclosed in the course of the special-master review. That is because an order to disclose classified information is immediately appealable as a collateral order. *Al Odah v. United States*, 559 F.3d 539, 542-44 (D.C. Cir. 2009); *cf. Mohawk Industries, Inc. v. Carpenter*, 558 U.S. 100, 113 n.4 (2009) (reserving this question). Such an order “conclusive[ly]” “resolve[s] [an] important question[] separate from the merits” of the case. *Mohawk*, 558 U.S. at 106. And it is “effectively unreviewable on appeal from the final judgment in the underlying action,” *id.*, because such a disclosure, once made, is irreversible. *See Trump*, 2022 WL 4366684, at *12 (describing the “long-

recognized ‘compelling interest in protecting . . . the secrecy of information important to our national security’” (quoting *Snapp v. United States*, 544 U.S. 507, 509 n.3 (1980))).¹²

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should reverse the district court’s September 5 order with instructions to dismiss this action.

Respectfully submitted,

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October 14, 2022

¹² If the Court harbors any doubts about its jurisdiction over portions of the September 5 order, it should construe the government’s appeal and stay motion as a petition for a writ of mandamus with respect to those portions and grant the petition. *See Suarez-Valdez v. Shearson Leahman/American Express, Inc.*, 858 F.2d 648, 649 (11th Cir. 1988).

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This brief complies with the word limit of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(7)(B) because it contains 12,783 words. This brief complies with the typeface and type-style requirements of Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(5)-(6) because it was prepared in a proportionally-based typeface using Microsoft Word 2016, 14-point Garamond.

/s/Sophia Brill
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on October 14, 2022, I electronically filed the foregoing brief with the Clerk of the Court for the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit by using the appellate CM/ECF system. Participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users, and service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

/s/ Sophia Brill

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